(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued by Government to handle juvenile crime cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to check the rise in such crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) As per statistics compiled by National Crime Records Bueau (NCRB), a total of 8888,9267 and 16509 cases of juvenile crimes under Indian Penal Code were reported at all India level during 1999, 2000 and 2001 respectively. For compiling statistics, the age criterion of juvenile was changed from 16 to 18 years in 2001, which led to high rise in number of crime in 2001.

(c) to (e) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 which has replaced the earlier Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 *inter-alia* deals with apprehension of juvenile in conflict with law; control of custodian over juvenile; bail of juvenile; information to parents, guardian or probation officer, inquiry by Juvenile Justice Board regarding juvenile; order that may be passed regarding juvenile; order that may not be passed against juvenile; proceeding under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure not competent against juvenile; no joint proceeding of juvenile and person not a juvenile; removal of disqualification attaching to conviction; special provision in respect of pending cases; probation of publication of name, etc. of juvenile involved in any proceeding under the Act; provision in respect of escaped juveniles; punishment for cruelty to juvenile or child; employment of juvenile or child for begging; penalty for giving intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug or psychotropic substance to juvenile or child; and exploitation of juvenile or child employee. In order to ensure speedy implementation of the new law on Juvenile Justice, the Central Government have framed Model Rules under the Act for the guidelines of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.